#### SAM HOUSTON IN BOSTON.

The Texan Senstor's Lecture on Slavery to the Abolitionists.

[From the Boston Atlas, Fob. 23]

Gea. Sam Houston of Texas, delivered a lecture on "Slavery," in Tremont Temple, last creeing, to a crowded audience. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, President of the Sanate and Speaker of the House, Hon. Robert Rantoul, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and other dignitaries, took seats on the platform. Before introducing the creator of the evening, Dr. Howe read extracts from a letter from Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, giving as a reason for not lecturing in Boston that he would have to lecture to an audience of foregone conclusions, and entering into a brief argament in defence of Southern Slavery.

Gea. Houston was then introduced, and received with great applause. He spoke as follows:—

Mr. Priedicket and Sentiments of the Committee—By your polite solicitation I have presented myself here, respectfully, for it induced my visit. I feel that I am far, very far, from my home—the most remote of the Southern Senators—but I feel that I view and address an auditory composed of my countrymen—an American auditory—and, as such, I feel inspired with delight and confidence. No sentiments have I to advance, but such as spring from an honest beart, and are prompted by the honest convictions of experience. I am aware that the dissimilarity of the institutions subsisting between this section of the Union and the one it has been my destiny to be born, to live, and to act in, are material. Notwithstanding this, I presume a fair and unvarished statement of facts, not trenching upon the enjoyment of opinion of any individual, will be received with that allowance which a diversity of interests and institutions may give.

I was born in the South, but I was learned to know North. Here manheed had brought me into active life. I had learned the interesting reminiscences of the Revolutions of the sensor was and it had known that there was but one

of coision of any individual, will be received with that allowance which a diversity of interests and institution any give.

I was born in the South, but I was learned to know North. Here manheed had brought me into active life. I had learned the interesting reminiscences of the Revolutionary war, and I had known that there was but one brotherhood in the colonies—but one people that achieved the independence of America. As such, I am proud that I am an American, and I feel as one in presenting myself before this accomplished and enlightened auditory. Unsolicited I am here. I might say, undesired, because it devolves upon me a Gegree of responsibility to vindicate an institution with which I am concerned—one in which I had no election—one that for one or destroy onst me lato connection with, and one that must exist, or the two races cannot exist together.

To discuss the abstract principles of slavery or freedom is not my task here. I take it as I flud it, and as I have found it in past life—it was not the contrivance of myself, or of my immediate ancestors, that the institution exists in the country in which I live. We find that the adaptation of climate, of soil, and of production have demanded and commanded the labor of a class of laborers that have been expelled from this section of the country. The institutions have changed in this section. In the achievement of American liberty, there was not one of the solomes but held to alavery and recognized it as a right, as an institution. The achievement was made by alaveholders, and of they have disposeessed them elves of slaves, they have now innured to another section of the country, and there exist to day. They are not objects of pity or of wratchedness, or reduced to a state of heathcoism; they are possessed of the light of civilization and of morallity. It is the care of the masters there who have the fellowship of the community, to see that on the Sabbath day, the day of restand a fortation, their slaves should become nequalitation and irrete. Masters rightly

silla voice proclaimed within the hearing of the Amelan community—"Nebrasia!" Nebrasia " (Loud plause.)
That was the note of discord; from whence did it cannete From the South? Leby it. (Cheers.) I il prove from history that the Fouth never demanded, for did all the South acquieses in it sither. (Recwed cheers.) I know it requires some iron percentaged up against clamor and abuse, but I would not are a fig for a min sho could not stand up a gainst the ord when his breastplaye is honor, and his helmst is ruth. (Aplause.) Not one Lepislature of the whole outh—not one executive—exhibited any unassiness mader the Missouri Compromise. Not one single community, not one editor, not one orator, of one voice as heard claiming the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Noryet has one come from the North. I requisite it, as an cliort of the slave power to encreath apon the rights of the North (Loud cheers.) The North was rot injured by it; the injury was done to the South, as I insisted upon it at the tima, declaring that it was an abstraction at most, for mot one slave wend eye of min, while south of 18 deg. 30 min. For on the score of policy, shavery never could reach north of 38 deg. 30 min., while south of that line it would be productive of benefit. Thus it was an abstraction that theruplared the bon's that connected the two sections, and created apprehensions in the minds of the people of the North, that the South were struggling for dominion, although it was a barren sceptre for it at last. Thus it was I felt that I occupied an istimus between two occaps. One I had navigated in troubleus times, when tempestuous waves had lossed me, and many had been my voyages and shipwreeks in life. That istimus was but a little distance across, when a breader occam must receive them. I felt that I was to leave a posterity in America, and that they were to have destray to existent with that of the people of America. I could see "no North, no South, no East, no West." That inflimms was but a lattle distance across, when a breader ocean must receive them. I felt that I was to leave a posterity in Arceria, and that they were to have deating to existent with that of the people of America. I could ace "no North, no South, no East, no West." It was due country, the estirety, an undivided Union in which I was born, and in which I hope to leave my off-spring. These were the feelings I had, and to see the peace of the country broken up with no benefit resulting, as it seemed to me, led me to resist with that feeling. I was catural to suppose the North would resist this energe had not been a seen to the country broken up with no benefit resulting, as it seemed to me, led me to resist with that feeling. It was catural to suppose the North would resist this energe had not been precise it had jordened this energe had been first the country, which had grown and prospered under it. It had gone through a war of conquests triumphantly. Its millions had multipled and doubled, I believe, within that time. The nation had prospered and grown beyond the nations of the earth. What harm had the Missouri compromise done? I was young, too young to participate in the seems of the day when it was adopted, but I remember the delightful influence which it spread over the country. I resember the compromise men of that day, one and all hailed it with joy. Preams were sung in the South, to mark their joy at the resteration of harmony in the country. I had seen the beneficial results of this measure, and I sustained it for the good of the constitution, for the spirit of that accept instrument was compromise. It says takes it to my own hope of the future of my country. I viewed it as I viewed the other compromises of the constitution, for the spirit of that accept instrument was compromise as sacred. (Cheers.)

It had existed for no less than a quarter of a century, and its antiquity entitled it to veneration and respect. It had remained without molestation that long, and whatever I may say that may jar a li

all deference to them—that I advance my own opinions as suggestions, not for the purpose of awaking any conflict, with others, or attacking the most delicate sensibilities. (Applause.)

When I look around me, and comprehend the extent and diversified character of the pursuits and inhabitants of America, I cannot but believe that there is a reciprocal duty and dependence of one portion of the country tawards and upon the other. The people of the South are little more than producers for the North. They stand pretty much in the relation of overseers for the gentlemen of the North. And why is it so? We produce the raw material; we have the physical responsibility and labor of attending to the hands who produce the raw material; we have the mental labor and anxiety attendant upon it. And when it is prepared for market, the marine of the North receives it and brings it to the North. It brings our sugar for consumption and our cotton for manufacture, but cotton is the most active in keeping up the most immediate reciprocal connection. You derive the benefits of the carrying trade; this we don't think hard of. You have here an advantage, and your machinery employed in its fabrication. By the same means that brough the raw material, you transport the fabric again to us, and we receive and purchase your commodities, so that we are the producers and consumers, whilst you are the manufactures. And to you we pay tribute. It is all right enough; I don't think hard of it, and it is true. (Laughter:) You are benefitted by it. Where would be your spindles and looms, and the serious returns, and to you we be benefitted by it. Where would be your spindles and looms, and the serious rate, and you are the benefitaries of the trade. It is all right, and shows a mutual dependence of one section upon the other, and neither can live without this dependence. Hence I have always been devoted to the Inish. Upon that subject I may have been a monomaniae, but at all events, I am very much devoted to the fancy. (Applances)

planes)
Well, now, I don't know how it is, but we find slavery
in our section of the country. It exists there, and we
gas it, but we do not abuse them. Either one race or
the country was a second slavery and their states the country was a second slavery was a s

in the South, the spadles of the North would stop. It shall be the state of the that I am appealing to the cupidity of and experience, and they may give it what name they please that object to it. I may refer you to Jamaica, they estate advanced there after all their advantages of omancipation, after passing through the tracess of appropriate to the has deteriorately; he is lapting into a more harbarous and degraded state; he is lapting into a more harbarous and degraded state; he is lapting into a more harbarous and degraded state; he is neither profitable to himself nor to any other. How would it be it est up in business, all of them; they could not have land appropriated to them; or if they could not have land appropriated to them; or if they could not work it; they would be like the enancipated since of Bermuda, Jamaica, and swerp place where they are be of taking care of themselves; they are listless, care loss, inert, lany, living on the spontaneous fruits they may have, but never becoming laborious and industrious; and how could one community live with the impossible. Well, they would produce nothing at the South, and the spinides and the louns at the North Would stand still. Your implemented him when the spinides and the louns at the North Would stand still. Your implemented him when a spectacle of you could call him free, but he would be the bondenum of wretchedness and rule. If not of bloods hed and carnage. And who would reap the advantage. Not the slave. You could call him free, but he would be made free there will be no one to care for him. A decided the still have been seen as the law of the labority of the side of the s

a community—as a different republic—when we in the far distant South contemplated a union with the far distant State was did not count uson Southern States or

and States, we did not come upon Southern States or upon Northern States. We consuminate the American Domin. If our institutions were similar to the peculiar in attitutions of the South, our political institutions were similar to the peculiar in attitutions of the South, our political institutions were the ame as those of the North, as to republicance ment as to freedom, so that we looked to them as to one great community—one wast and might people—a minor that could resist the world. (Cacera.) All that we had to de was to cultivate harmony among ourselves. We were aware of dissensions; we knew that there was a North and a South—a bank and an anti-bank—tatiff and an anti-tatiff. We snew their peculiar notions, and we looked at all those, and did not leap in the dark. But when we took a survey of all of them, and saw the great dissevantage of building up a living power on this continent in aptiagons me to a popie of our own language, race and religion, we believed it was impolitic, and injurious to the prosperity of the two countries. We saw that at some future day wils would grow up that England might seek to advance her interests, that Europe with all her power might seek to foster an enemy smong us to hinder our march to glory and grandour. Though Texas might resp the benefit of it, we saw the evil to the nation of supporting a separate power.

We had no diversity of interest among us. On the institution of slavery we were a unit, we were aware that going into this confederacy we should have to participate in all the participation of government, and we came in and united with you for weal or for wee. We desired union for the sake of its strength, its power, and its majesty—that we might be able to act its conjunction with you to elucidate the great principle of self-government—of a government of equal rights and privileges to all mun in the community. These were the benefits we rintepated by the nevertion of Texas. We agreed that the South should relieve his possible for and brenitted by the ancessation of Tex

(Applause.)

Let us look for a moment at the condition of the
North. The immense improvements you have made

I am delighted with; I congratulate the people of the
North with all my heart upon their many beautiful,
convenient, profitable, and elegant improvements.

Your States are, the midirous, your fields are gardens.

and your houses are elegant. In the interior of the State I was gratified with beholding mere than oriested was a gratified with beholding mere than oriested state of society. But do an again and english and these failtoness of the power would were have had these railroads (Cheers and laughter.) Would the native population of America ever have been able to dot eligging and all the other work that has the society of the population of America ever have been able to dot eligging and all the other work that has the society of the time when you emancipated your shares, and outcomes and one. Emancipation with the further. Suppose these railroad projects had taken place before the time when you emancipated your shares, and outcomes had one. Emancipation would have began? You would have had agrees at work building railroads to this day, just as sure as the world. It is necessity, it is convenience that produces this difference in institutions. It is profit that creates all-wer, though often the owners are not much benefited by it. It is true that labor must be performed, and when foreign labor had become reduced to a standard expert of your slaves. It all there been such an influx of foreigh immigration at the South, do you believe they would have continued to hold always? No! They would have continued to hold always? No! They would have continued to hold always? No! They would have work them among them. These are things the North should book at. Your alaves became unprofitable here, and they were thrown off. Labor and institutions, to a regoverned by convenience and necessity, to a great extended the state of the product of the single rail of the product of his mistitution. Now, whenever it would happen that the South should become and necessity to a great extended the second of the support of the support of the product of the support of the support of the product of the

clipper ship, which was partially destroyed by fire up-East river yesterday morning, on a voyage to Liverpool, under command of Capt. Limeburner. Although on rebuilding her she was curtailed of one of her decks, her lessened proportions are still immense when contrasted with the largest class of ordinary vessels, and though surrounded by two thousand ton ships, her leviathan hult, surmounted by four masts, can be plainly dist nort for the Crimen.

### The Case of the Belgian Immigrants. SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TEXM. Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Fan. 23.—Habeas Corpus.—The petition of Pierre Jo-seph Porsmaus, otherwise called Joseph Ponsmaus, or by whatever name he is called, shows that he is restrained of his liberty and imprisoned in the city prison of the city of New York, by the warden or keeper of the said city prison, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof: nor is he committed or detained by virtue of any effective of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment and detention, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is, as he is informed and believes, that he is a toreign convict, which is utterly false; that he is a loreign convict, which is utterly false; that he is held and detained, as he is informed and believes, and has been so held and detained ever since the 21st day of becember last, under an order of commitment, of which a copy is hereto annoxed:—"The keeper of the city prison and Bridswell, of the city of New York, will receive, and safely keep for examination, the bodies of Jaques Gillis, J. Baptist Maes, Joseph W. Eva, J. Baptist Furry, Guilien Virtongeu, Joseph Ponsmaus, Felix Bagle, John Wageraaus, John delliage, Charles Van Hasek, Lumbut Jonvenir, Pierre Maes, foreign convicts.

A. BOGART, Jr., Police Justice.

Chur Brill, Officer."

That said imprisonment is wholly illegal, and that its illegality consists in the fact that your petitioner is kept in prison on the bare suspicion or allegation that he is a foreign convict, without there being any testimony of any kind against bim, in any way, any where, and without any regular or proper process having been issued against him, and without there being any indictment found against him, in any way, any where, and without any regular or proper process having been issued against him, and without there being any indictment found against him, and without there being any indictment found against him, and writhout whatever name he is called, shows that he is restrained of his liberty and imprisoned in the city prison

ceive what shall then and there be considered to give and County of New York, is.—Pierre Joseph Porsmaus, above named, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by him, are true.

Mr. Thesdore Sedgwick appeared for the petitioners, and Judge Roosevelt granted the writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Saturday (this morning) at 12 o'clock.

# Lecture of Rev. Mr. Thompson on the Dead

The regular mouthly meeting of the American Geo graphical and Statistical Society was held last evening t the New York University. Rev. Dr. Hawks preside-The usual business of the meeting was, on motion, post poned; after which Rev. Joseph Thompson read a The usual business of the meeting was, on motion, post poned; after which Rev. Joseph Thompson read a paper on the Pead Sea and the recent discoveries in that region. It was a long and elaborate review of the works of Decolay, Lieut, Lynch, Dr. Robinson and others who had travelled through the country surrounding the Pead Sea. Upon the work of Decolay has a unworthy of belief, on account of the rest for discoveries as unworthy of belief, on account of the rest for discovery which he displayed from the commencement to the end of his travels. The ruins at Khashm Usdum, at the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, which were set down by the French traveller as those of Sodom, appeared to the lecturer entirely unworthy of belief. In fact, according to Mr. Thompson, Decolay was weak minded, irritable, pstulant superstitious, credulous to the extreme, and entirely unfitted for the task he had undertaken. The site of Sodom, Gomorrah and He other three doomed cities, were, said the Rev. Mr. T., situated on the easter side. He had also placed Gomorrah and Zoaron the southwestern side, but this, the lecturer said, was impossible, as it had been satisfactorily proved, by the Bible itself, that they were situated on the Pentasula. The ruins, if any, which he found, the lecturer concluded, upon the south western shore of the Pead Sea, cannot be identified as those of Sodom. Sodom never was upon that shore, and here are no ruins there, as De Solay described.

A voic of tisanks was given to Rev. Mr. Thompson, and a copy of his paper requested for publication; after which the extreme adjourned.

# MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Progress of the Municipal Revolution.

SHAMEFUL IMPOSITION UPON A POOR SHIBT SEWER.

A poor woman named Byrnes, came into the Mayor's office yesterday morning and, with tears in her eyes, entered a complaint against Davis & Son, of 28 Warren street, charging them with an attempt to defraud her of two dollars? she had deposited with them as security for some work which they had given her. From her statement it appears that, on reading their advertisement in the Sun for shirt sewers, she called at their place of puriness and received the material for three shirts, for the Sun for shirt sewers, she called at their place of business and received the material for three shirts, for which she was to receive one shilling each as soon as they were returned. She sat up late at night and rose early in the morning that she might be enabled to return the work at the earliest possible day. On Thursday morning she finished her task, and brought them to the store, where she saw one of the members of the firm, or an agent, who, with a woman in their employment, examined the shirts. When they had subjected the three to a rigid scrutiny and minutaly inspected the attiching, they concluded to keep one, telling her that the other two would have to be ripped and stitched over again before they would be taken from her. The her after them. She asked for her two dollars, saying that she was willing to resign all claim to the pay for the shirts if they would refund her deposit, but this they refused, and ordered her to clear out. As a last

they refused, and ordered her to clear out. As a last resource she came to the Mayor's office, where she made the following affidavit:—

City and County of New Fork, st.—Mrs. Margaret Byrnes, wife of John Byrnes, of 109 West Treaty-fifth street, being duly sworn, coth depose and say—That on Tuesday, the 20th day of February inst., deponent was induced, by an advertisement in the New York Sus, to apply to the store of Messrs. Davis & Son, No. 28 Warren street, as a shirt maker, for shirts to make up for said Davis & Son, From whom she received three patterns of shirts to sew for them; deponent also states that she was induced by said firm to leave with them, or their sagent, two dollars, as a deposit for their safe return; on completing said shirts, deponent, on Thursday, the 22d of February, took them to said Davis & Son's store, and was there informed that before being paid for the same they must be taken back and altered in their form; that said deponent took them back to her home and altered them as directed, and this day, February 23, 1855, she retook them so altered to said Davis & Son's store, and on presenting them to said Davis & Son's store, and on presenting them to said Davis & Son's store, and on presenting them to said Davis & Son's store, and on presenting them to said Davis & Son, or their agent, took and kept from her one of said shirts, and deponent further states that said Davis & Son, or their agent, refused and does refuse to compensate said deponent, or to return to her said deponent's two dollars as left as aforesaid with said Davis & Son, or their said sgents; and deponent further avers and declares, that she was to receive but one shiftling each for the making of said shirts. Deponent believing that said Davis & Son, or their agents, mean to defraud her of her said wages and money, prays that the said Davis & Son, or their agents, mean to defraud her of her said wages and money, prays that the said Davis & Son or their agents, mean to defraud her of her said wages and money, prays that t

such impositions as the foregoing to the full extent of his power.

THE MAYOR AND THE TEMPERANCE SOJECTIES. Committees from the Harlem Division of the Sons of Temporance, No. 55, and the Marahall Division, No. 11, waited upon the Mayor yesterday, and presented him with a series of resolutions from both bodies, tendering him their thanks for the aid he had rendered to the cause of temperance in the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic.

NEW POLICE REGULATIONS.

The following additional rules and regulations have just been issued by the Commissioners of Police:

Section 178 of the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Police Department, is hereby amended as follows:

In all cases of complaints or charges against members of the police department preferred under out, the Mayor shall, after the examination of the same, have the right to dismiss, or to hear, determine, and award the penalty utder the following conditions:

The party complained of shall have the privilege to answer in writing, and such other testimony under oath by deposition as he may be able or willing to procure, to be prosented to the Mayor, through the Chief of Police, within five days after notice of the Mayor.

An omission to answer shall be taken as an admission of the truth of the charge.

Upon the rendition of the verdicts by the Mayor, the defendant shall have the right to appeal from the decision to the Board of Commissioners for triel, previded notice of said appeal, with the grounds upon which it is based in writing, shall on given to the Chief of Police within three days after notice of verdict.

If notice is not so given, the decision shall stand a final.

Adopted by the Commissioners for Appointment and Trial of Policemen. FERNANDO WOOD. Mayor.

In notice is not so given, the decision near and final.

Adopted by the Commissioners for Appointment and Trial of Policemen.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

JAMES M SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

E. H. STUART, City Judge.

Feb. 15, 1855. E. H. STUART, City Judge.

THE COMPLAINT BOOK.

That rocks are being blasted at the corner of Fifty second street and Bloomingdale road, and great stones have been driven through the side of the house, through the roof and through the ceiling into the bedrooms, endangering the lives of his family; that his fences are also knocked down, stables demolished, and other property destroyed to a large amount. He has requested the contractor, Mr. Quin, to be careful and cover his blasts, but he is always insulted when making such requests. Referred to the Captain of the Twenty-second ward.

David Kilmer, of 271 First avenue, complains that the sidewalk, conser of Twenty-second street and First aren ie, is in a had condition. Referred to Street Commissioner.

aven ie, is in a bad condition. Referred to Strees commi sloser.

D. Auson Pratt, of 144 Mulberry street, complains that
the ash certs do not pass regularly by the corner of
Grand and Mulberry streets, and that sakes are now accumulating in great heaps at the above place. Referred
to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

That the sidewalk of No. 8 Weat Thirty-second street
is used as a place of deposit for ashes, as the ashman has
not made his appearance in the above neighborhood for
a long time. Referred to Commissioner of Streets and
Lamps.

lamps.
Charles Smith, foreman of Hose Company No. 8, complains that Cedar street, from Nassau to Broadway, is in a miserable condition from the accumulation of snow and ice, and it is almost impossible for Hose Company No. 8 to leave the street. Referred to Commissioner of

a miserable condition from the accumulation of snow and ice, and it is almost impossible for Hose Company No. 8 to leave the street. Referred to Commissioner of Streets and I amps.

John Reid, of 122 Cedar street complains that the grating of the coal vault of 100 Cedar street is impropedly put on, and is dangerous for persons passing that way. Same reference as above.

The Times office complains that the ash carts do not call regularly at that office. Same reference.

Lucius P: Porter, 66 St. Mark's place, complains that a large stone is placed over the coal hole on the walk in St. Mark's place, opposite 128 Second avenue, four doors from the Mayor's residence, and the same is dangerous to passers. Capt. Hart, of Seventeenth ward, notified.

John Lansen, corner of Fourteenth street and avenue A; complains that a gang of young thieves congregate at that corner, disturbing the neighborhood, by throwing stones into windows, and insulting and stealing from the neighbors all that comes in their way. Referred to Capt. Walking, of the Eighteenth ward.

Wm. W. Fowler, No. 3 Minetta street, complains that a gang of loafers congregate in that street near Sixth avenue, and insult everybody that passes. Captain I'lls, of the Fifteenth ward, was notified.

John Fotter complains that the occupants of house Si liberty street are in the habit of throwing garbage and slops on the sidewalk in front of said acuse, making the walking extremely had. Referred to Capt. Halpin, of the First ward.

Mr. Stephens, of 16 Bleecker street, complains that Broadway, is encumbered with brick, lumber and stone. Capt. Bilks, of the Fifteenth ward, was notified.

S. J. Herman, of 383 Hudson street, complains that he sidewalk in Hudson street, between King and Hamersley, has become a nuisance, from the fact of goods being exposed thereon, interfering with the travel of said eidewalk. Capt. Turnbull was notified.

#### Board of Aldermen. Frm. 52.—The President, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., in the chair The minutes were read and approved.

THE ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE.

Ald. MOSER moved to reconsider the vote taken to post.

Ald. Mosex moved to reconsider the vote taken to postpone the report to increase the police force in the several
wards, which was carried, and, after some discussion,
was adopted, as follows:—For First ward, five additional
men, for the Fourth ward, five; for Eleventh ward, seven;
for Twelfth ward, two.—Total, 33:

Ald. Herrick offered a resolution in favor of appointing a committee to tender to General Houston the use
of the Governor's room, in the City Hall, to meet his
friends, during his visit to New York. Adopted. The
President appointed Addormen Herrick, Voorhis, Briggs,
Williamson, and Brown such special committee.

\*\*SWINK IN THE STREAMS.\*\*

The Committee submitted an ordinance to prevent the
driving of hogs through any part of the city below
Forty-fifth street. Adopted.

\*\*RESELIAMENCE.\*\*

Report of Committee—Concurring to pay A. R. Plumley for services as Street Inspector; of same, concurring
to pay 360 to Van Rants, for carriages has by special
committee, who extended the courtesies of the city to
Captain Creighton, of the Three Bells, also to pay 3215
25 for a dinner at the Astor House, given to Captain
Creighton on the same occasion. Adopted. Communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Dapartment,
nominating Nosh L. Farnham as an assistant engineer.
Concurred In. The resolution of the Councilmen for a
special committee to proceed to Washington, in relation
to the passage of a bill respecting the importation of
foreign paupers, was concurred in.

After disposing of some few reports, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

## Board of Councilmen

Frn. 23.—The Board met at 5 P. M., pursuant to ad-cournment, D. D. Connever, Esq., President, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap proyed.

The following bills were read for the third time and passed.—
Of Committee on Pinance on memorial of the Work-ingmen's Association. Of Committee on Streets—La (avor of paving Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues; in favor of flagging Twelfth street from avenue to to Dock street; in favor of flagging Lowis street, from Delancey to Broome street; in favor of flagging lowis street, from Delancey to Broome street; in favor of flagging Mott street, between Spring and Prince streets. Of Committee on Assessments—in favor of confirming assessment list for grading 121st street, from Third avenue to avenue A. Of Committee on Streets—In favor of paving, &c., Eleventh street, from Dry Dock street to East river, amended by striking out the words "and reset" in the resolution; in favor of flagging Fifth street, between First and Second avenues, and First avenue, between First and Second avenues, and First avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, as a public square; amended by adding to the resolution after the words "and reflagging" the words, "and seventh streets, as a public square; amended by adding to the resolution the words, "and that said Committee advertise for proposals for feneling said plot of ground, and report the same to the Common Council for condimation," provided the expenses to not exceed \$250, except by contract according to charter and crdinances. Of Committee on Totole in favor of paying C. C. Ackerman and R. Gambling for services as policemen of the Sixteenth ward, while uncertainty of the services as policemen of the Sixteenth ward, while uncertainty of the services are severed to the services as policemen of the Sixteenth ward, while uncertainty of the services are severed to the services as policemen of the Sixteenth ward, while uncertainty of the services are severed to the services as policemen of the Sixteenth ward, while uncertainty of the services are severed to the services as policemen of the Sixteenth ward, while uncertainty of the services are severed to the services as severe

tions the sum of \$11,000, to be by them expended for the said object.

Councilman Mather moved to add to the ordinance a section appropriating, in addition, the sum of \$15,000 to that relief association of the city of New York, of which James Brown is treasurer, and the amendment was carried.

The committee finally recommended the adoption of the ordinances, with such an amendment that those wards having no relief associations, might receive a share of the first named appropriation. The bill, after the rising of the committee was read for the third time and passed.

share of the first named appropriation. The bill, after the rising of the committee was read for the third time and passed.

The report of the Committee on the Law Department submitting the draft of an act to amend the charter of the city of New York (being the special order of the excessing) was taken up and read in sections. Want of space prevents us from publishing the draft of this act in full, but the following is a brief abstract of the principal points which it advocates. In their report the committee say:—

As a matter of propriety and economy, there can scarcely be a doubt as to the wisdom of confining the power of originating financial measures to one of the two boards, or that such board should be the one nearest and most frequently accountable to the people for their stewardship. In regard to spring charter elections, it appears a self-evident proposition that local interest should be allowed their full and undisturbed influence at the election for municipal officers; that the fitness of all candidates should be fairly presented to the public, without the aid or influence of a State—or any other than a city—ticket.

The committee advocated that feature in the charter of 1853, which makes this board more numerous than the Eoard of Aldermen, and recommended that the system of representation by wards in the Board of Aldermen be abolished, and a plan substituted to committee also recommended for adoption the following resolution.—

That a committee be appointed to prepare a proper

That a committee be appointed to prepare a proper memorial to the State Legislature now in sension, to accompany the proposed amendments to the city charter, and that the said committee proceed to Albany, and cause such memorial and amendments to be presented to the Legislature, and request the Senators and Assembly men from this city to urge the speedy enactment of such amendment.

The report was accepted and a draft adopted, with a few slight amendments.

The board then adjourned to the first Monday in March.

New York, Feb. 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have just had shown to me the University. of the 5th inst., which contains a circular letter of Father Pierre Beckx, the Superior General of the Society of Jesus, dated at Rome, 10th January, and addfessed to the Provincial Fathers of the society. As it is confirmatory of the opinion expressed to you in my communication of Saturday last, I seed you herewith a translation of it. I remain your most obedient,

L. B. BINSER,

Consul General Pontifical States.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.

TRANSLATION.

EXPERENT FATHER:—The doctrines and line of conduct adopted by the Society of Jesus, in the matter of the various forms of political government, have, for a few weeks past, been the theme of abundant and varied discussion among the public and with the press.

In the presence of this nodemic, I believe that the duties of my position require me to remind the Provincial fathers of what are the principles of the Society on the above subject.

fathers of what are the principles of the Society on the above subject.

The Society of Jesus, as my predecessor, Reverend Father Roothann had occasion publicly to declare in 1847, has no dectrine nor rule of conduct, other than of the holy church in which it is a religious order.

The greater glory of God and the salvation of souls; that is our true and only end, towards which we tend by means of the apostolic labors proper to the institution of St. Ignatius.

In fact and by right, the Society of Jesus is, and declares itself to be, outside of all political parties whatsever. It confines itself in all countries, and under all forms of government, exclusively to the discharge of its ministerial duties, having only in view its ultimate object, which is far above all the interests of human policy.

At all times and everywhere, every member of the

policy. At all times and everywhere, every member of the society loyally fulsis the duties of a good citizen and faithful subject of the power which governs his country. At all times and everywhere, he proclaims to all by his teaching and his example—"render therefore to Casar the things that are Casar's, to God the thinge that are God's."

These are the principles which the Society of Jesus has always professed, and from which it will never depart.

These are the principles which the society of larger has always professed, and from which it will never depart.

Under present circumstances, as Superior General of the Society of Jesus, I consider that I am under obligation to again make public the above declaration, which is alone authoritative and acceptable, in order, at the same time, to put a step to or correct all assertions, no matter from what source, contrary thereto, whether as regards the doctrines of the Society and its principal theologians, or as regards the form of its interior government, or the education which it gives to its younger members.

Notwithstanding my extreme repugnance to seeing my name mixed up with newspaper controversy, I nevertheless, my reverend father, feel that your position may hereafter be surrounded with exigencies, the consideration of which renders it impossible for me to withhold from you my authorization to make such use of this letter as circumstances may dictate.

I recommend myself to the prayers of all your fathers, my reverend father. Your servant in J. C., TERRE BECKX.

Rome, 19th January, 1855.

ROME, 10th January, 1855.

NOTE OF THE TRANSLATOR.—The Provincial fathers are the Superiors of the provinces into which the Society is divided.

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, February 23, 1835.

CLEARED. Steamship Washington, Cavendy, Bremen, C H Sand. Ship Empire State, Brizzs, Liverpool, D & A Kingaland & Sutton.
Ship Switzerland, Track, Havre, Lane, West & Co.
Ship Red Rever, Legan, San Francisco, Taylor & Merrill.
Ship New England, Prottens, Savannah, Dunham &

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.
ARRIVED.
Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool, 35 days, with midse and 30 passengers, to a Ward. Jan 5, lat 50, lon 10, spakes and 30 passengers, to a Ward. Jan 5, lat 50, lon 10, spakes with the steamen of the state of the stat

Georges Bank, one day hou a man and a plict on board three days.

Ship India, Ysung, Palermo, Dec 23, with fruit, &c, to Draper & Devlin Jan 20, Francisco Mounse, of Palermo, fell from the mainteprail overboard, and was lost. Ship Ocean Steed (of Eoston). Cox. Boston, 4 days, with mdss, to R W Campbell. Came to this port to finish loading. fell from the maintopuall overboard, and was lost. Ship Cean Steed (of Eoston). Cox. Boston. 4 days, with made, to R W Campbell. Came to this port to finish loading for Austral Sanaley (new). I Little, Bath, Me. 4 days, with hay, to Laytin, Hyerson & Huribut. She is 1000 tons burden, and intended for the Antwerp trade.

Schr North State, Horton. Savannah. 9 days, with cotton, and the same heightiman, Fennikohi, hence for Laguayra, twe days out; had apring aleak when 24 hours out, and had at that time three feet water in her hold; would try and get into Newport. (See below.)

Schr J Beckett, Smaw, from North Carolina, lately ashore at Abeccomb Beach. Towed up by steamer Hooter.

Schr J Forter. English, Philadelphia. 4 days.

Schr May Fried. Briased. Brandyrine, Del, 3 days.

Schr May Fried. Briased. Brandyrine, Del, 3 days.

Schr R B Pitts, Wade, Reckiand.

Sloep W H Bowen, Halleck, Providence.

Scher Nightingsten, Kallec, Providence.

Scher Nightingste, Hall, Frovidence.

Scher Nightingste, Hall, Frovidence.

Scher Nightingste, Hall, Frovidence.

Steamer Decatur, Geer, Norwich.

Ravunken—The Bremen brig Hiram, Fennikohl, hence
for Laguayra 16th inst, having sprusg aleak on the same
night, returned this morning for repairs.

BELOW.

Bark Emma Lincoln, Watts, from Havana Fob 4, with sugar, &c.—By pilothoat Hilds B Hall, No 4.

The bark below 16th, incorrectly called the Stenington,
from Leghorn, was a mistake of the pilothoat H B Hall for
Burlington, arr 17th.

SAILED.

[By Sanut Hook Printing Telegraph.]
The Highlands, Feb 23—PM
Below—Ship Columbia, Hutchinson, from Liverpool 8,
with miss and passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. W
n the Eastern offing at sunset.
Also, one ship, one bark, and twe brigs, unknown. The clipper ship Great Republic, Limeburner, for Liver pool, was towed down the bay this morning by steamtus Levisthan, and anchored at Quarantine.

T.legraphic Marine Report.

BOSTON. Feb 32—Arr barks Matilds, Gottenburg
20; Fawn (Br), Glasgow ist inst; Warren, Hallett, Baltir
brigs Chatham, Messina; MS Cousins, Cardonas; Lucy
ward, Matamas; Isola, Cardonas.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

SETAUKET. Feb 22—The harbors of Port Jefferson, Se tauket and Stony Brook, are still frozen up. Smishtown Bay is also faled with ice, and large fields are floating in the Sound.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 23, 4 PM—Arr sehr Chas Parker, Compton, New York. Cld ateamer City of Boaton, Baker, Boston; bark Face, Wilson, Lagunyra, schra Marr Annna, Haley, New Haven; Chas Parker, Compton, NYork.

Disasters.

BARR MORNING STAR, Spear, for New Orleans (before reported), is ashore at Pass a Poutre, lying in about six fees water forward, and eight feet aft, and may be got off after lishtening. Two towboats had been ordered to take her cargo up to the city.

BRIG ROBERT PATTERSON, Ginn, from Baltimore for Palermo, with coal, put into Gilpraltar 27th ut, having had bulwarks stove, stanchoons broken, and received damage in agils and rigging during a severe gale, which also coused her to leak bacly.

BRIG STREEN ORD. Ashore was West.

BRIG SHACKFORD, ashere near Provincetown, lies high up the beach; carge all saved, mostly in good order, and carted into town.

the beach; cargo all saved, mostly in good order, and carted into town.

SCHR HATTIS ANNA, from Port au Prince, which was sabore near the Hawk's Nest, array Philadelphia 22d. She is badly cut by ice, leaks much, lest jibboom, sprung foremast, and sustained other damage.

Werkk—Fragments of a vessel were found upon Plymouth beach on Saturday last, nearly huried in the snow and thrown up by the surf. Among the pieces were a portion of the keel, stancheous, monkey rail, and his of mahagnay pannel work from the cabin; all evidently belonging to some large, square rigged versel. A cask of molasses was also found, together with a number of rice casks, staved small oval box overs, and a quantity of ecoa mu shell; but no clue could be obtained as to be name of the vessel, and no supposition could be formed regarding the time and place of her wreck. [Supposed to have come from the wreck of ship Paverite, before mentioned wrecked on the sunken Breaker, off Marblehead.]

off Marblehead.)

Spoken.

Ship Art Union, Shermau, hence for Buenos Ayras, Jan 26

Ship Cato, from Calcutta for Hoston, was seen Feb 20, off
Cape Cod.

Bark Wm Woodside, of Brunswick, Me, from New Orleans
for Genoa, was seen Feb 10, off Cape Fear.

Sobr "Lealie," steering S, was passed Feb 4, int 23 25, ion
61 25.

Schr "Lealie," steering S, was passed Feb 4, Int 83 25, Ion 61 25.

Foreign Ports.

CARDIFF—Arr Feb 4 brik Victor, Goodmanson, Antworp: 6th Syphax, Croshy, Dublin.

DFAL—Arr Feb 3 ship Josephus, Lord, London for Calcut ta (and ild 6th).

GLASGOW—In port Feb 9 ships Garetteer, Watlington, for New York; Windsor Forest, Graffam, for San Francisco; Brbark Baugadors, Whitfield, for do.

GYNOA—In port Feb 3d, barks Sca Brooze, Mayo, for Palermo; Hagard, Lloyd, and Splendid, Webb, nuc.

GIRBALTAR—In port Jan 29 barks Turk, Small, honce, ding; Homer, Faulkner, for Malaga; brig R Patterson, Ginn, from Baltimore for Palermo, in distress use disasters.)

LIVER SCHROW—In port Jan 19 brig Samuel French, Brown, Maraham 19 and 19 brig Samuel French, Brown, Maraham 19 bright Samuel

LIVERPOOL—SIG Feb of orig Samuel State of Paulian.

LEGIORN—In port Feb 4, ship Wm. Jarvis, Ballard, NOrleans, arr Sist uit, unc; Dutch bark Jacoba Catharin for Boston ldg; brig Franconia, Lawis, from Beston, arr 3d.

MARSHILLES—In port Feb distensitip Wm Pfun, Columan, for the Crimes with Fronch troops; farks Fruiter, Dawes, and Terror, Nickerson, for Messina, to load for Boston; brig Albert, Griggs, for Palermo 8th, to load for do. Sid 3d, Clara, Evaus, Falermo; Mangola, Green, Trapani. Adv 5th, Erodren, for N'ork

PALERMO—In port, Fob 1, bark Eastern Star, Baker, from Botton, nrr 30th uit, to sail for do about 8th. Sid 18th uit, bark P Bunchinia. Cook, Baltimore; Zith barks Lan Racer, Eidridge, Baltimore; Osmanii. Gordon, N Ogloans, Brig Jos Balch, Burdey, from Genoa, arr 18th uit, and al-25th for Beston. Bark Pamphylla, Rice, from Genoa, arr 18th, and ald lat inst, for Beston. SNYINA—Arr Jan 25 bark Eagle, Mathews, Constanti-nople, to finish ldg for Boston. TRIESTE-Sid Jan 20, bark Mary, Whelden, Palerme, to lead for Boston.

20th for Boston. Bark Pampbylla, Rice, from Genos, arr 19th, and sld teston. Bark Pampbylla, Rice, from Genos, arr 19th, and sld teint, for Boston.

Shvirk a-Arr Jan 15 bark Eagle, Mathews, Constantingly of the State of the St days for repairs. By brig Maria Denis, from Mataneas for Portland, anchored to Annuarket Roads Tlet, and salled to-day.

BRISTOL—Arr Fel 22 sloop Maria Louisa, Bennatt, Fall River for NYork, Sid bark Topeka (new of Bristol, about 600 tons), Church, Havana.

CHARLESTON—Arr Ech 20 ships Catharine, Andrews, Vork, Unterior, Holmes, Wiscasset. Sid Br ship Royal Vork, Unterior, Bristol, Sidote, schr. N. B. Hawkins. In the offing 19th tons. Bark Sulfote, schr. N. B. Hawkins. In the offing 19th tons. Bark Sulfote, schr. N. B. Hawkins. In the offing 19th tons. Bark Sulfote, schr. N. B. Hawkins. In the offing 19th tons. Bark Sulfote, schr. N. B. Hawkins. In the offing 19th tons. Bark Sulfote, schr. N. B. Hawkins. In the offing 19th tons. Bark Sulfote, Sulfote LINCOLNVILLE-Sid Feb 19 schr Huteka, Drinkwater, Nerrolk

MOBILE-Arr Feb 16 brig Virzinia, — Barbadoes, in distress. Cid bris Laug H Chase, Biggley, Philadeiphia. NEW ORLEANS-Arr Feb 16 ship Evangeline (Br. Fairlein, Liverpeol Bee 28. Uid ships Martin Luther, Richards; Wild Cat. Alder; Mary, Anvar, and Therone, Lynt, Liverpeol; John Spear, for Vuniceand Trieste; Oldenburg ship O Thyen, Addicks, London; Tolen, Upshur, N York, Seth Syrague, Sears, Baston: Spanish brig Popito, Mas, Havana and a market; brig Samuel J Fester, Smith, Havana. NEW HAVEN-Sid En 21 bark J Forbes, Francis, NEW HAVEN-Sid Sides, Forto Rice, Prancis, NEW BURLEYFORT-Sid Feb 21 schr Huntress, Disney, Baltimore.

Poece, P. R. briz Lunpire, Brandon, Porto Rico.

NEWBUNYPORT-Sid Feb 21 schr Huntress, Disney.
Baltimore. M. Washington, Oriffin, Plymouth for New
York (and inter sid 21st). Sid 21st, schr Willis Patnams
(from Norfolk), Boston.

In port Feb 22, 8 A M—bark Martha Anna; brig Random;
schr Laurs. Magellan Cloud.

B. H. L. Peller Hills. Arr Feb 22, PM, steamer City of Boston.

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Gays, Nicholae Black of the Feb 23 propoller Pellena, williams,
New York: aloope C Hadden. Smith, de: Harrest, Corwin,
Cont. Holler Hills. Arr. Feb 22 propoller Pellena, Williams,
New York: aloope C Hadden. Smith, de: Harrest, Corwin,
da via Bristol.

FORTLAND—Bid Feb 21 brig Tengens, Reed, Matannas;
schr Rovins, Farr, Nyork.

Sid brigs Radins, Smith, Norton.

Beltimore for Boston. Both brigs Isola, Park, 25 days from
de; Kactarlia, Annardale.

FROVINCETOWN—Arr Feb 18 bark Warren Hallett,
Schulks, Treaton: M S Cousina, Park, 25 days from
de; Kactarlia, Annardale.

Sid 17th schris Ellis, (new), Ulmer; Superior, Featim, and
Orin Cow), Smith, N York. 18th Sami Bankin, Brown, and
Orin Cow), Smith, N York. 18th Sami Bankin, Brown, and
Orin Cow), Smith, N York. 18th Sami Bankin, Brown, and
Orin Cow, Smith, N York. 18th Sami Bankin, Brown, Baysan,
Schr Manghaset, Brown, N York. Cid schr A Deversus,
Alchon, Havana.

ST MARKS—Cid Peb S bark Occilla, Stark, N York.

SAVANNAH—Arr Feb 19 ship Oncco, Westen, Boston; schr Manhasset, Brown, NYork, Cid schr A Deveceux, Alchorn, Havera, Cid Feb 8 hark Octila, Stark, NYork, Wilmington, N. C.—Arr Feb 29 brig A G Washburn-Cane, Bristol, R 1; schr Hyrover, Horton, H York, Ok.

Dimon.

Berk Cornella, White, Havans. Mosse Taylor & Co.
Bark Cubs. Leavitt, Sical, A Patrollo.

Bic Coston. Sire. Part on Prices. G. A. A. Former.